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# East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 2176

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SLOVENE MINORITY YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] A youth delegation of the Slovene nationality living in Vas megye left on Wednesday to travel to Koper in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the League of Socialist Youth of Slovenia. The delegation is taking part in the conference which deals with the situation of the Slovene youth living outside of Yugoslavian borders.

A significant number of people of Slovene nationality are living in our country in Vas megye. A large number of them are working in Szentgotthard industrial enterprises. Two hundred of them are members of the agricultural cooperatives and 500 families are engaged in auxillary economic activities on their household plots in addition to their industrial and cooperative activities.

The educational network has also been established. The pre-school services have been solved in every district. In every primary school there is instruction in the mother tongue. All children entering first grade participate in school preparation activities in the mother tongue. There is also an active Slovene department at the university in Szombathely. [MTI]

CSO: 2500/348

# NEED TO IMPROVE PHYSICAL-MILITARY TRAINING OF STUDENTS

Tirana REVISTA PEDAGOGJIKE in Albanian Jan-Mar 83 pp 83-88

[Article by Majdar Sanjallari and Fran Ziguri: "Let Us Raise the Physical-Military Training of Youths and Students to a Higher Level"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the basic party organization, the indicators of the quality of physical and military training in the units and sections of the armed school youth have been increasing from year to year. A more correct understanding of the necessity and values of education has been created and its content and organization have been reinforced; the training and skills of cadres, the methods of teaching and the material base have been improved; and order, discipline and military preparedness have been strengthened among all youths.

Physical and military education, as an important component of our school is progressing on new and original roads. It has been consolidated in breadth, in structure and in content. The physical and military training of pupils and students, in accordance with the requirements of the Military Art on the People's War, is the expression of the preservation and enrichment of the best military traditions of our people, because, the Military Art itself is the concrete form of Albanian military thought for the battles which have been developed from early times to the glorious National Liberation Struggle.

Through physical and military training, our youth is acquainted with the bases of the Military Art of the People's Struggle and beginning with school days, is educated in the highest moral and political virtues of our valiant partisans, in the feeling of order and discipline and in the spirit of being soldiers of our armed forces so as to be capable of defending the fatherland.

Pupils, who have finished middle schools and are doing their military service in other defense structures, show advanced training and are executing skilled tasks in the various kinds of units and services, fulfilling them completely.

The physical and military training of the youth is of great political and ideological importance, because, it is connected with the fulfillment of the task assigned by the party that "The Defense of the Fatherland Is the Task Above All Other Tasks." The results achieved in this field are the expression of the execution of this great task, the synthesis of the youth's efforts to meet the requirements of the time and the indicator of the youth's feeling of responsibility in regard to this task. This task is fulfilled by the youths with a

great desire, with seriousness and with great discipline. This is the source of the request of the pupils and students that the explanation of the military teaching and the assimilation of the requirements of regulations during training in classrooms or in the field of practice be possible, convincing and clear.

The level [of development] of the youth itself requires that we elevate our work to a higher level, so that our youths will understand the military line of the party and its strategy and tactics so that they will be capable of implementing them in life with awareness and with a steel-like discipline in any situation and circumstance, regardless of sacrifice and, if it is necessary, to give their lives, too.

A positive experience exists in many schools, for example, in the middle schools in Leskovik and Livadhja, in the economics school in Lezhe, in the "Kozma Naskai" school in Elbasan, in the technological school in Tirana and, in general, in the faculties of engineering, in the pedagogical institutes and so forth, where the interest of pupils and students in learning is greater than in other schools and where results are also greater. The teachers and educators in these schools know the subject of military training just as their own subjects in which they have specialized; and, what deserves a great merit is the fact that these comrades fully document their themes and lessons, and this behavior cannot be found in any paragraph of regulations however well prepared they may be.

Through its guidelines, the party has assigned the task: to improve the content of programs and of textbooks and to avoid overloading and unnecessary repetitions; to increase the output of teaching and of training; and to improve the teaching methods, the material base and the training of cadres; and to better expand this training in the educational plan.

In order to implement this important task, this year, more than 11 new programs were drawn up by work groups, and more than 700 military and nonmilitary specialists were consulted. Their content was improved; overloading and unnecessary repetitions were avoided; and the reduction of the training period from 24 days to 18 days is fully justified. This reduction in time does not affect at all the physical and military training of pupils and students; on the contrary, it presupposes the increase of productivity in the assimilation of programs.

The introduction of tactical themes from the struggle of our people for freedom and independence in the new programs and their intertwining with other subjects, which aid in training of pupils as soldiers, are very attractive. [Thus], the teaching becomes more lively and more concrete, because, through the description of these battles, imagination and practical execution of actions are incited in youths, making them capable of executing any task in battlefields and in any situation however difficult it may be.

The new programs, which are executed today, are constructed in accordance with the age of pupils and students. The aims which will be achieved in every subject of physical and military training and in every classroom are better determined in them, insuring an increase and continuity from year to year. Knowledge, concepts and the advantage of practical expressions are more correctly stipulated in them.



The new programs fully implement the task so that a pupil, at the termination of his middle school, is trained to be a soldier and a student, at the termination of his higher education school, is capable of commanding and of managing a squadron in the main types of combat.

The experience gained in the execution of this training during these years assigns the task of drawing up scientific generalizations and conclusions on the smallest details and component elements; because, we have not done everything possible connected with the intensity, quality and teaching methods. It is a fact that, in regard to physical and military training, we have few studies and few forces engaged in this work. Time has come for the pedagogical offices in the districts, the Institute of Pedagogical Studies, the commands of military units and the responsible directorates in both ministries to speak better and in time. Therefore, there is still much to be done in the forms of organization and development of the physical and military training in regard to the raising of the theoretical level and of the practical experience of pupils and students.

The characteristic of the military training program is that the teaching and the various subjects are geared toward combat tactics and training, for the destruction of the enemy. Therefore, it is required that all teaching and all subjects be evaluated equally without neglecting any one of them. However, in the theoretical teaching and practical training of youths and students, in some cases, there exists empiricism and shallowness in the development of themes, and there is lack of a more thorough scientific documentation of the subject. The People's Military Art and military regulations in some cases are studied in an academic word: manner. Some teachers and educators do not bother to assure a complete participation of youths in training; they do not lead sufficiently with their own personal example. Cadres must be trained in a methodical, pedagogical and technical-vocational manner; they must use concretizing means and the most complete material base.

Ensuring the pedagogical, theoretical and practical ability of the teachers and educators who compose the majority of military training cadres in schools, remains a permanent task for the educational and military organs, so that they will fully respond to the fulfillment of the basic aims of military training and to the continuing improvement of the productivity and of the quality of training. It must be fully based on the requirements of the People's Military Art and on the relevant regulations. The most important matters, which require the explanation, documentation, concretization, up-dating and further enrichment of textbooks and of regulations, must be treated with them, so that we will give to the pupils and students something new on the theory and the implementation of the People's Military Art, based on the ideology and policy of our party and on the valuable teachings of Comrade Enver, opposing the concepts of the bourgeois-revisionist military art of war.

The persistent familiarization and assimilation of every subject by students is based on teachers' determination and demands toward them. The teaching of military training which, sometimes, is considered as being more easy by a teacher with a low political and ideological level, is not exempted from this rule. This kind of teacher also cultivates this idea into students, presenting physical-military training in a poor manner, as happens in some cases when, during training, regulations are read in a formal manner, when time is lost in

in going and coming, when the material base is not provided in time and so forth. In every training exercise, cadres must work according to norms and objectives and must fulfill them; they must never have a stereotyped attitude toward situations and sketches; on the contrary, they must see them in a dialectical development and enrich them in a continuing manner. Cadres must be imaginative and innovative, find new forms of teaching and of working, more lively and more varied forms, and must reinvigorate and enrich them in a continuing manner, responding better to the requirements of the time.

The better and better implementation of the tasks and objectives of the physical and military training of pupils and students requires better organization of the aid and control by the military commands and the educational and cultural sections: meetings and exchanges of progressive experience must be carried out in a better manner; the mutual responsibility of the commands of military units and of the cultural sections must be increased; and the requirement for reporting by these commands and sections must be strengthened, avoiding partiality.

The commands of military units must further improve the theoretical, practical and scientific level of the organization and of the content of the 2-month training courses for teachers and educators. It is necessary to further improve the teaching methods and pedagogical skills; the leadership cadres must also increase their requirements.

The improvement of the quality of military training requires that harmonization be better expanded in the teaching programs and in textbooks. Great efforts have been made in this field, but there is still need for this task to be organized and implemented in a better way, because, what has already been done has been, more or less, the desire of the teachers and educators vitally interested in these problems. Some military training subjects can be introduced in the teaching materials which are presented in schools, just laws on natural science can be interpreted in the materials of military training. Such inter-twinings improve the importance of materials and render students more zealous in the struggle for assimilating them and so forth. Intertwining military tactics in the subjects of history and literature, brings more into the open the patriotic character, the desire for freedom and national liberation and makes it more apparent that our renaissance men did not fight only with their pens, but also with their rifles. These things can be properly analyzed and organically attached to the special chapters and lessons of these materials. Also, in the other subjects, which are taught today in all categories of schools, there is need for better harmonization with the military training. However, for this harmonization to be fully implemented, it is necessary to properly indicate the themes and educational matters which should be intertwined, as well as the measures which should be adopted according to this or that law. For this, it is necessary to discover and concretely implement the true relationships of life itself, of our theory and practice, of the socialist construction and defense of the country, and of the implementation of scientific knowledge in our Military Art of the People's War. Achievements in military training are noticeable and we have a great experience in this field; therefore, there is no difficulty at all which can prevent us from tackling the issues with courage and from solving them in the best possible way.



The commands of military units and the Free Military Schools have made their contribution to the military training of our school youth, where, especially, the commands of the military units in Gjirokaster, Shkoder, Tirana, and Peshkopi have distinguished themselves. They have seen and treated the problem of content of the physical and military training of our school youth like those of the other defense structures.

Nevertheless, there is still room for improvement of work in this field, especially, for providing schools with trained active and reserve cadres and with complete material base, providing our youth with all necessary conditions for normal living and training.

The commands of military units and the educational and cultural sections in the districts have all the conditions and possibilities for assuring firing ranges and complex facilities for training as near to schools as possible. Thus, for example, in the large cities--Tirana, Shkoder, Durres, Fier, Vlore, Korce and Elbasan--it is possible to build closed firing ranges and to industrialize the production of many resources used in physical and military training. It is of great interest to set up miniature firing ranges, electric diagrams and so forth in the military laboratories.

Now, we have all the real conditions and possibilities for executing the tasks assigned by the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Workers Party and the Decision of the Politburo on increasing the productivity and quality of this component so that the youths and students can be trained in the best way possible, physically and militarily, so that they will be ready at any time to line themselves up in military formations for the defense of our socialist fatherland.

1950

CSO: 2100/52

## ALBANIA

### BRIEFS

VISIT OF OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN--Yesterday the chairman of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch arrived in Albania for a visit, at the invitation of the Albanian Olympic Committee. He is accompanied by the deputy chairman of the committee, Aleksandru Siperko, and by Allen Kupa, a member of the Secretariat of the committee. At the airport they were received by Mehdi Bushati, the chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the Socialist Republic of Albania and chairman of the Albanian Olympic Committee, and others. J. A. Samaranch had discussions with the directors of the Albanian Olympic Committee and there was an exchange of opinions regarding further cooperation between the Albanian Olympic Committee and the International Olympic Committee. [ATA] [Text] [Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 9 Jun 83 p 4]

CSO: 2100/59

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### LEADERSHIP CHANGES EVALUATED

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Vienna/Prague. The bitter joke of the Czechs and the Slovaks that their country is the most neutral in the world because here they never once interfere in their own internal affairs, has been confirmed once again. In almost painfully exact synchronization with the Moscow Central Committee Plenum important for personnel policy, the central committee met in Prague and the results with the "big brother" promptly loosened the proverbial solidity of the Czechoslovak top leadership and set the merry-go-round of officials in motion. At the beginning of the week a definite shift had occurred in a government reshuffle.

The appointment of the previous Interior Minister and Secret Police Chief Jaromir Obzina as deputy head of government gave a clear signal that the top officials in Prague will play the role of the long arms of their Moscow "protectors" even after Brezhnev. Above all Obzina should in the foreseeable future succeed Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, who is in ill health. The latest increase in the power of ex-KGB Chief Andropov has thus for the first time led also to the rise of one of his Prague "proteges," so that Moscow's satrap, dedicated since the defeat of the "Prague spring" in 1968 to the "normalization" in the country, will obviously continue to stand at the top of the Czechoslovak leadership.

The transition from Brezhnev to Andropov in the leadership of the CPSU had already provoked unrest in the circles around Party Chief Husak and the "service hawk," Central-Committee Secretary Bilak; for years they had counted on Andropov's adversary Chernenko as successor to Brezhnev. In the light of the now strengthened position of Andropov, the rise of Interior Minister Obzina, who in any case has been responsible for 10 years for the Czechoslovak security service, seems to represent a significant shift.

At the same time the refurbishing of an additional priority is being revealed: the realization of a suspended economic policy of technological progress and careful reforms. Obzina is assuming not only the office of vice premier, but also the Ministry of Technical Development and Investment. Ladislav Supka, who has been released from these functions, has long been considered inefficient and ill suited for the execution of the new economic

policy line. The other changes in the government apparatus also affect the economic sphere.

Agriculture Minister Josef Nager and Labor and Social Affairs Minister Josef Stanel have been relieved of their posts, for example. Replacing them are Miroslav Toman and Miloslav Boda. The changes made in the governments of the Czech and Slovak constituent republics simultaneously with the reshuffle in the Czechoslovak union government also affect the key economic sphere: the Vice Premier of the Czech Government, Stanislav Razl, was replaced by the economic expert Stanislav Krc.

The fact that the time has not yet come for the removal of State and Party Chief Husak from power, which has been expected by many, is indicated by the transfer of the internal affairs sphere to the 52-year-old Vratislav Vajnar, who has been secretary to the Party Chief for many years. The stalemate between the two groupings of dogmatists and pragmatists in the party apparatus seems to be still too immovable to permit a "palace revolution"--until new signals come from Moscow.

6108

CSO: 2300/307

NUMBER, PROBLEMS OF GUEST WORKERS NOTED

AU130946 Prague ZEMEDEL'SKE NOVINY in Czech 11 Jul 83 p 2

[Interview given by Dr Stefan Karabin, candidate of sciences, director of the labor section at the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, to Petr Novacek: "Mutual Advantage: On Foreign Workers in Czechoslovak Enterprises" --place and date not given]

[Text] In May, in connection with the fifth anniversary of the signing of the respective Czechoslovak-Cuban intergovernmental agreement, we published in ZEMEDEL'SKE NOVINY the report "They Are Working Among Us." It dealt with the professional training and temporary employment of 4,615 young Cubans in Czechoslovak enterprises. However, Cubans are not the only foreign workers in the CSSR.

We have approached Dr Stefan Karabin, director of the labor section at the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, for more details about this topic.

[Novacek] Could you first mention some figures?

[Karabin] There are now 45,000 foreign workers in our country. They come from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Cuba, the Polish People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Vietnamese constitute the largest group--25,758. They are followed by Poles and Cubans. Workers from Laos form the smallest group of about 70 people.

[Novacek] Why, in fact, do the foreign workers come here?

[Karabin] It is a form of international cooperation. Foreign employees of workers' professions receive their professional training in Czechoslovak organizations. The respective intergovernmental agreements existing between the CSSR and each of the aforementioned countries are being defined with greater accuracy in the annual execution protocols. The gist of these agreements--and I would like to emphasize this point--is the principle of mutual internationalist assistance. While we are providing professional training for the foreign workers, they are taking part in the fulfillment of our enterprises' production tasks.

[Novacek] The position of foreign workers in the CSSR is thus different from that of foreign workers in some capitalist countries....

[Karabin] It is fundamentally and absolutely different! For example, it is no secret that in Western countries foreign workers mostly carry out the scarcely qualified jobs of unskilled or maintenance workers, that they are used in workshops that have adverse influence on health, and so forth. Moreover, foreign workers are usually considerably worse off than local workers as regards wages and social and other benefits.

The position of foreign workers in the CSSR is completely different. Because they are arriving here, primarily, to receive professional training, they are not performing any unskilled or other unqualified jobs in any Czechoslovak enterprise, although we could use several thousand of precisely such workers. Throughout the 4 years in which they receive their qualification and simultaneously work in a Czechoslovak enterprise, they are subject to the same labor code and other regulations as Czechoslovak employees. This concerns wages, health and social security insurance, and everything else.

[Novacek] And what about their duties? What about the performance norms of foreign workers?

[Karabin] They work according to our norms, which they fulfill about 90 percent on average. There are differences, naturally. For example, the Poles who are trained and temporarily work here come from an environment that is very similar to ours, they do not require any time to acclimate, to understand our languages--in short, they are capable of integrating very quickly in the production process under Czechoslovak conditions. Foreign workers from remote, non-European countries find it more difficult to adjust. In the first 6 months of their stay in the CSSR, in which they primarily study Czech or Slovak, they have to grapple with the language barrier at their place of work. There is also the impact of acclimatization. For example, it takes Cubans up to 2 years to get used to our climate. Considering all these circumstances, it becomes obvious why--on a 4-year average--the foreign workers are not fulfilling our performance norms 100 percent. However, in the second half of their stay, they fully match the performance of our workers.

[Novacek] All this probably has an impact on the remuneration for their work.

[Karabin] It is self-evident that when some foreign workers in the first months of their stay in our country fulfill the performance norms only 50 to 60 percent, their wages are not immediately as high as they perhaps expected. We have had cases when some of them did not like it. However, I would like to stress that these are exceptions. So far, only some 2 percent of foreign workers were not able to complete the entire 4-year training cycle in our country for reasons of health, discipline, or other reasons. The others have taken away with them from the CSSR a certificate stating the qualifications they had acquired (this certificate is equivalent to the diploma of a vocational school) and, naturally, also some savings, plus the things they had bought while in Czechoslovakia.



[Novacek] Does this mean that we do not have any serious problems with foreign workers?

[Karabin] There are certain problems, naturally. They occur in the area of violations of work and civic discipline, especially in the first months after their arrival in the CSSR. However, all these cases are primarily a consequence of the fact that the foreign workers are arriving in an environment to which they are completely unaccustomed. I must add that, unfortunately, our people have their share in most misunderstandings between foreign workers and Czechoslovak citizens.

I would also like to add that the percentage of transgressions committed by foreign workers is not higher than that of our citizens. And as regards the foreign workers' criminal acts, the fact is that they are virtually nonexistent.

[Novacek] Will our enterprises reckon with them in the future as well?

[Karabin] On the basis of the "Concept of Employing Foreign Workers in Czechoslovak Organizations," which the Federal Government approved last year, we will continue to proceed in line with the established practice in pursuing cooperation in training foreign workers in the CSSR. However, we anticipate that their number will gradually decline. However, we will continue to assist to the full extent friendly countries in the professional training of workers youth by way of their vocational training in our educational facilities. We consider it our duty to take part in the training of highly qualified workers cadres of these countries.

[Novacek] What would you like to say in conclusion?

[Karabin] Above all, that our cooperation is mutually advantageous. We hold in esteem the work of foreign workers in our enterprises and, on the other hand, they greatly appreciate the professional qualifications acquired in our country. According to information that we have, after their return home, workers who had received their training in the CSSR are very successful.

CSO: 2400/380



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CTK SCORES LENDL'S TENNIS PLAY IN SOUTH AFRICA

AU120635 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jul 83 p 8

[CTK article: "On Lendl's Play at a Tournament in South Africa"]

[Text] During the last few years, tennis has taken its place among Czechoslovakia's successful sports. Thanks to his talent, diligence, and the conditions granted to him in the past, but also at present, by our socialist society, Ivan Lendl has also been sharing in the good results. Apart from his activities as our representative, he is also playing professionally in a number of tennis tournaments in many countries of the world with the approval of the central bodies of our physical-educational organization. So far he has always respected the agreements that have been concluded.

Surprisingly, for reasons which have so far not been explained, as of this Friday he started playing at an exhibition tournament in Bophuthatswana on South African territory, together with Connors, Kriek, and Curren.

Some time ago, reports about his possible start appeared in certain Western communications media. Ivan Lendl assured the representatives of our tennis union several times--the last time he did so was during the recent Wimbledon tournament--that he would not play in the Republic of South Africa. The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical-Education Union has unambiguously disassociated itself from his participation in this exhibition.

Together with the progressive forces in the sports world, including the International Olympics Committee, our physical education organization is waging a consistent fight against the policy of apartheid. In this it proceeds from the CSSR's foreign policy, which consistently applies the appropriate UN relations on this issue.

CSO: 2400/380

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DECLARATION ON LENDL PLAYING IN SOUTH AFRICA

AU181338 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jul 83 p 8

[CTK announcement: "Declaration of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Education on I. Lendl's Playing at a Tournament in the South African Republic; Czechoslovak Tennis Player Excluded from the CSSR National Team and a Fine Imposed on Him"]

[Text] (CTK)--The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Education has issued the following declaration in connection with the appearance of Czechoslovak tennis player Ivan Lendl in the Republic of South Africa:

The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Education and the Committee of its Tennis Union discussed Ivan Lendl's playing at the tennis exhibition in Sun City (in the Boputhatswana Bantustan in the Republic of South Africa) on 8-10 July 1983.

Ivan Lendl's participation in the exhibition in the Republic of South Africa contradicts the principles of Czechoslovak foreign policy and the appropriate UN resolutions on the fight against apartheid, which the International Olympic Committee fully supports. Simultaneously, it represents a violation of the duties of a Czechoslovak national team player, as well as of the contract concluded by him as a player with special authorization with the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Education and its Tennis Union.

In view of these serious facts Ivan Lendl was asked to submit a written explanation of the reasons which led him to play in Sun City. At the same time the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Education and the Committee of its Tennis Union decided to temporarily suspend him from the CSSR national team playing in the Davis Cup, and to impose a fine on him for violating his contract with the bodies of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Education.

Ivan Lendl was informed of this decision; he realizes his mistake, and he has asked the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Education to enable him to play for the CSSR in the future.

CSO: 2400/380

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### BRIEFS

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--(Mohammad Ali Sarmadirad), new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has arrived in the CSSR. At the airport, he was welcomed by Jindrich Tucek, head of diplomatic protocol at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [AU261727 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jun 83 p 2]

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL ROUND--Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, received in Prague on Wednesday Austrian Ambassador Heiny Weinberger in connection with the end of the Atter's tour of duty in the CSSR. The same day Weinberger was received by CSSR Deputy Premiers Matej Lucan, Svatopluk Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek. [Text] [AU261727 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jun 83 p 3]

AFGHAN COMMERCE MINISTER--Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, received on Friday Mohammad Khan Jalalar, minister of commerce of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They assessed the development of mutual economic and trade cooperation so far as well as suggestions for its expansion in the nearest future. [Text] [AU261727 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jun 83 p 2]

TUNISIAN CULTURE MINISTER--CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban received Tunisian Minister of Culture Bechir Ben Salama in Prague on 22 June. They discussed the possibilities of expanding economic cooperation further, particularly deliveries of CSSR-made equipment for Tunisian cultural institutions. [Summary] [AU261727 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jun 83 p 2]

STATE BANK HEAD IN USSR--Issues concerning the further expansion of Czechoslovak-Soviet trade and economic and financial cooperation have been assessed in the course of talks conducted by chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank with chairman of the leadership of the USSR State Bank V. Alkhimov in Moscow. [Text] [AU261727 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jun 83 p 7]

NEW ANTI-FASCIST UNION CHAIRMAN--A session of the Central Committee of the Slovak Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters, held in Bratislava on 22 June, elected Col Gen Samuel Kodaj chairman of the Central Committee of the Slovak Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters. [Summary] [AU261727 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jun 83 p 8]

NEW TRADE UNION OFFICIAL--The plenary session of the East Slovak Regional Trade Union Council, held in Kosice on 21 June, elected Jozef Lukac, former chairman of the District Trade Union Council in Kosice-Environs, new chairman of the East Slovak Regional Trade Union Council. At the same time, it released Ivan Gonko from that post, in connection with him being assigned another important function. [Summary] [AU261727 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jun 83 p 2]

STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS DISCUSSED--A 3-day international symposium on the theme "Socialist state, religion, and churches," sponsored by the Institute of Scientific Atheism attached to the Slovak Academy of Sciences, began in Smolenice on 22 June. Scientists from the Bulgarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR, and the CSSR will exchange experience on the implementation of Marxist-Leninist principles in resolving the relationship of the socialist state vis-a-vis religion, churches, and believers. [Text] [AU261727 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jun 83 p 2]

CSSR-CYPRUS TALKS--Czechoslovak-Cypriot consultations, held on 13-15 June in Prague, were headed by Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs, for the CSSR side; and by Georgios Iacovou, director general of the Cypriot Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for the Cypriot side. The talks dealt with topical international issues; the current state of the solution of the Cypriot problem; and the possibilities of deepening mutual relations. [Summary] [AU181419 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jun 83 p 2]

CSSR-FRG RELATIONS--Michal Stefanak, deputy department head of the CPCZ Central Committee's department of international policy, on 15 June 1983 discussed in Bonn, FRG, matters of mutual relations with H. J. Wischnewski, SPD Presidium member. He also met other SPD officials. The talks were attended by D. Spacil, CSSR ambassador in Bonn. [Summary] [AU181419 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 83 p 7]

NUCLEAR SECURITY LAW--The plenum session of the CSSR's Atomic Energy Commission, held on 15 June 1983 in Prague, discussed the ensurance of further advancing the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the CSSR in connection with the preparation of a law on the state supervision of nuclear security in nuclear installations and on ensuring the research of neutralizing radioactive waste from nuclear power stations with light water reactors. [Summary] [AU181419 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 83 p 2]

COMPLAINTS IN SLOVAKIA--According to Pavol Pavlik, deputy chairman of the People's Control Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic, ministries, other central agencies, and national committees in Slovakia, as well as organizations run by them, dealt with 32,177 complaints last year, 2,383 more than in 1981. A total of 46.6 percent of the complaints were "fully or partially justified." Most complaints concerned supplies, trade and services, transportation, communications and the health sector. The number of anonymous complaints increased, amounting to almost 16 percent of the total. [Summary] [AU181419 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jun 83 p 2]

COMPLAINTS IN CZECH LANDS--According to Jaroslav Kubik, deputy chairman of the People's Control Committee of the Czech Socialist Republic, the committee dealt with 86,243 complaints last year, 10,426 more than in 1981, of which 53.2 percent were justified. More than 32,000 of the complaints concerned supplies and services. The second largest group, more than 13,500 were about conditions prevailing in socialist agencies and organizations. [Summary] [AU181419 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jun 83 p 2]

SEMINAR ON PARTY WORK--A 2-day Slovakia-wide seminar which began in Proprad on 14 June is devoted to improving party mass-political work in the sense of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session. It is attended by 250 representatives of the CPSL regional and district committees and deputy chairmen of the CPSL all-enterprise and enterprise committees from the most important industrial and agricultural enterprises, by enlightenment workers, and by functionaries of the National Front social organizations. [Summary] [AU181419 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 83 p 2]

CEMA CONSTRUCTION CONSULTATION--A consultation of an international working group for the planning of organizational structures of management of integrated construction began in Bratislava on Tuesday. Its purpose is to elaborate upon a recommendation for CEMA agencies aimed at perfecting the organization and management of cooperation in the construction of joint projects within the framework of socialist economic integration. [Text] [AU181419 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 83 p 2]

JAKES ON TOUR--Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today arrived in the West Slovak region on a working visit. He visited the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power stations concern enterprise, where he expressed interest in the operation of the V-1 nuclear power station, and in the construction of the V-2 station. Comrade Jakes paid exceptional attention to the continuing construction of the V-2 nuclear power station and to the assistance of Soviet specialists in building this project, on which about 7,000 workers and technicians are currently working. [Excerpts] [LD160527 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jul 83]

ENGINEERING COOPERATION WITH USSR--Eduard Saul, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, received Ivan Silayev, Soviet minister of aircraft industry, in Prague today. The two representatives discussed the opportunities of the further cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet engineering enterprises. [Text] [LD140206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 13 Jul 83]

BENO VISITS SOUTH MORAVIAN FARMS--Mikulas Beno, member of the secretariat and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has visited farmers of the South Moravian region. After visiting the Fruta enterprise in Znojmo he arrived at the state farm in Znojmo, where he enquired about labor organization and results being achieved by this, the biggest agricultural enterprise in southern Moravia. Today it has already harvested 26 percent of all cereals. Comrade Beno also enquired about grain harvest progress at the crop production undertaking in Strachotice. He focused his attention on irrigation and the early potatoes and vegetables, and talked to combine harvesters' crews. [Text] [LD140206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 13 Jul 83]



SUDANESE ENVOY ENDS MISSION--CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Stanislav Svoboda has received Mubarak Uthman Rahmah, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Sudan to the CSSR, in connection with the latter's end of tour of duty in Czechoslovakia. [Summary] [AU011913 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jun 83 p 2]

NORTH MORAVIAN CADRE CHANGES--A session of the CPCZ North Moravian Regional Committee, held in Ostrava on 24 June, discussed proposals concerning certain cadre changes in leading party functions, which resulted from Zdenek Krc's appointment as deputy premier of the Czech Socialist Republic and chairman of the Czech Planning Commission. Krc was relieved of all his functions in the party's regional committee. Stanislav Tichavsky was elected as new secretary for directing party work in industry and as a member of the Presidium, member of the secretariat, and chairman of the Economic Commission of CPCZ's North Moravian Regional Committee. [Summary] AU011913 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jun 83 p 2]

NEW DEPUTY SWORN IN--Dalibor Laborecky, newly elected Slovak National Council deputy, was sworn in at the 29 June 1983 session of the Slovak National Council held in Bratislava and attended by Jozef Lenart and Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members. [Summary] [AU011913 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jun 83 p 1]

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES AUSTRIAN, TURKISH ENVOYS--Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague today Paul Ullmann, the new Austrian and plenipotentiary ambassador to Czechoslovakia. During their meeting they discussed issues of current Czechoslovak-Austrian relations. Minister Chnoupek also received today Savlet Aktung, Turkish ambassador, with whom he discussed questions concerning mutual relations and international problems. [Text] [LD082048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1930 GMT 8 Jul 83]

NEW RUDE PRAVO EDITOR--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and resident of the republic, today received Zhenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and newly appointed editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO. They discussed raising further the standards of the central press organ of the party and deepening the multifarious links between RUDE PRAVO and its readers. They discussed some themes concerning RUDE PRAVO's still more effective influence on shaping the social awareness of our citizens and on mobilizing the party's forces [words indistinct] for the successful realization of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. [Text] [LD111942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Jul 83]

NEW AMBASSADOR FROM LEBANON--Prague [no dateline as received] --New Lebanese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Emile Bedran [spelling of name as received] arrived here on Thursday. [Text] [LD080046 Prague CTK in English 1650 GMT 7 Jul 83]

LENART AT CPSL REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING--In Bratislava today the CPSL West Slovak Regional Committee is in session to discuss the state of task fulfillment of the state plan in the current year, its contribution toward implementing the aims of the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the basic goals for the region's economic development next year. Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee is present at the session. [Text] [LD080046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 7 Jul 83]

KAPEK MEETS SOUTH BOHEMIAN DELEGATION--Today Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of Prague City Party Committee, received a delegation of the South Bohemian region headed by Miroslav Slavik, chief secretary of the CPCZ regional committee. Comrade Antonin Kapek thanked the South Bohemians for their help in building and developing the capital. Their help over the past 20 years culminated in the reconstruction of the national theater and arrangement of its environment. [Excerpt] [LD080046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 7 Jul 83]

BILAK, JAKES ATTEND PRAGUE MEETING--A meeting of leading workers from Czechoslovak representatives offices [zastupitelske urady] and the federal ministries of foreign affairs and foreign trade was held in Prague on 4-6 July. Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, Presidium members and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. In their speeches they discussed fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th party congress in the socioeconomic and international political activity of the CPCZ. They pointed to the tasks which were before the workers of the Czechoslovak foreign service in the next period. Boshulav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, also spoke during the meeting. [Text] [LD062114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Jul 83]

RIVER TRANSPORT TALKS WITH USSR--Vladimir Blazek, Czechoslovak minister of transport, held talks in Moscow yesterday with Timofey Cuzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet, on cooperation in cargo traffic by the Danube water route. They also paid attention to scientific-technical cooperation and the two countries' participation in international organizations on transport by water. [Text] [LD100119 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 9 Jul 83]

PRC FOLKLORE ENSEMBLE--On 19 July at 1900 hours, the Chinese Song and Dance Ensemble from Shanghai will give a concert in the S. K. Neumann Theater in Prague-Liben. The planned performance of "What Do You Fear Most" is being cancelled. Tickets that have already been purchased for this performance may be returned at the box office of the theater by 15 July, between 1000 and 1700 hours. [Text] [AU080857 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 7 Jul 83 p 4]

COOPERATION TALKS WITH HUNGARY--The chairmen of both sections of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, Rudolf Rohlicek, federal vice premier, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, held talks in Komarom today. They discussed measures connected with the building of the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros barrage on the Danube. [Text] [LD110009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 9 Jul 83]



AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC CHAMBER PRESIDENT--Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Rudolf Sallinger, president of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, in Prague today. They evaluated the state of and emphasized the importance of further deepening all-round contacts between Czechoslovakia and Austria, and mutually praised the dynamic development of bilateral economic relations. However, they stated that in the next period it would be helpful to concentrate more not only on the exchange of goods but on such forms of cooperation as production cooperation and cooperation on third markets. [Text] [LD081352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 8 Jul 83]

CSSR-LAOS COMMITTEE MEETS--Prague [no date as received]--The second session of the inter-governmental Czechoslovak-Laotian commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation was opened here on Monday. The two sides appreciated the development of bilateral economic relations so far and reviewed the results attained since the last session of the commission, held in Vientiane last year. The two sides will also discuss coordination of national economic plans, development of trade, and in particular cooperation in the extraction of raw materials, in science and technology and in the training of Laotian nationals in Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and the Laotian delegation by Deputy Premier Sali Vongkhamsoo. [Text] [LD050244 Prague CTK in English 1512 GMT 4 Jul 83]

KAFEK, HAMAN AWARD ENGINEER--Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague city party committee, and Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented the Order of Victorious February today to (Vaclav Kyslik), director general of the construction engineering and light prefabrication production economic unit at Jicin, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The high state distinction has been awarded to him by the president of the republic for long years of dedicated work in the building industry and high level of political involvement. [Text] [LD050244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 4 Jul 83]

LENART AWARDS OFFICIAL--In Bratislava today, Jozef Lenart CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary presented the Order of the Republic to Karol Kartinka, Slovak vice premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission. This high state distinction had been conferred on him by the president of the republic on the occasion of his 60th birthday in recognition of his services to building socialist society. [Text] [LD050244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 4 Jul 83]

LEGAL TREATY WITH GREECE--Ratification documents pertaining to the CSSR-Greece treaty on legal assistance in civil and criminal matters, signed in Athens on 22 October 1982, were exchanged in Prague on 16 June. The purpose of the treaty is to speed up and make easier legal contacts between the two countries and improve the legal protection of citizens in the territory of the other contracting party. The treaty goes into effect on 16 July 1983. [AU261728 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 83 [page number not given]]

TRADE COMMISSION WITH EGYPT--The second session of the Czechoslovak-Egyptian mixed commission ended in Prague on 16 June. The session was devoted to issues connected with the fulfillment of the long-term trade agreement of 1979 and to the possibilities of expanding further mutual, economic cooperation. CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jaroslav Jakubec and his Egyptian counterpart (Ahmed el Banna) signed documents which create conditions for further increasing mutual goods exchange. The agreed on volume of the increased goods exchange will amount to almost half a billion korunas this year. [Summary] [AU261728 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 83 p 2]

MSZMP'S MAROTHY DEPARTS--The official delegation of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee led by Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, was received at the end of its 4-day stay in the CSSR by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, in Prague on 16 June. The main point on the agenda of the final talks was the exchange of experience on the party work of the CPCZ and MSZMP city organizations. The delegation left for home in the evening. [Summary AU261728 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 83 p 2]

CSSR-USSR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE--An extraordinary general assembly of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce met in Prague today. It assessed the activity for the past period. The meeting was attended by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier. The value of trade turnover between the two countries is to reach R10 billion this year and that is why the chamber pays special attention to the fulfillment of agreements, above all in the form of socialist competition between the member enterprises. The letter, sent to the ministers of foreign trade of the two countries, says that the main aim of the chamber's activity is helping in the timely and good-quality fulfillment of the pledges and the economic and scientific-technological cooperation within the framework of the socialist economic integration. Jan Novotny, director general of CKD Praha branch enterprise, has been elected new chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. [Text] [LD070041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 6 Jul 83]

CPCZ DELEGATION TO GDR--A study delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Miroslav Muller, head of the department of culture of the party Central Committee, left today for the German Democratic Republic where it will exchange experience in implementing the conclusions of the congresses of the CPCZ and the SED in the sphere of culture. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. [Text] [LD300620 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 27 Jun 83]

BENO ATTENDS PRAGUE MEETING--A state-wide meeting of the secretaries for political-organizational work of the regional committees and the city committees in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today. The meeting dealt with topical questions of the political-organizational work of the party after the district and regional conferences, and with the progress in ensuring the conclusions of the 8th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. Particular attention was paid to the further raising of the standards of work of primary organizations, and to their influence in work collectives. The

meeting, which was chaired by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party Central Committee, also discussed experiences from the process of improving the quality of the membership base, from evaluating the fulfillment of the conclusions of the comprehensive assessment of the system of cadres [nomenklatura kadry], and other topical questions of party work. [Text] [LD300620 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Jun 83]

BENO AT REGIONAL CPCZ MEETING--A session of the South Bohemian Regional Committee of the party was held in Ceske Budejovice today. The discussion was addressed by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He spoke about some topical questions of the economy and party work. He recalled the link between international developments and the internal-political situation, in particular in the sphere of economy. [Summary] [LD300620 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 29 Jun 83]

BANSKA BYSTRICA TRANSMITTER COMMISSIONED--A reconstructed broadcast transmitter was commissioned in Banska Bystrica today. The transmitter name is "Broadcast Transmitter of the Slovak National Uprising". The transmitter will help the audibility of Czechoslovak radio in the Central Slovak Region. [LD291631 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Jun 83]

SOVIET TV IN KOSICE--The television audience in Kosice can watch the Soviet television's first program. The signal is relayed via the Sibena Hora transmitter. The program begins at 1600 hours with the "Today in the World" newscast. The evening program begins between 1730 and 1800 hours and ends around 1900 hours. On Saturdays and Sundays the program includes sports and on Mondays reviews of international events. Thus, the audience in the East Slovak regional city can systematically follow events in the USSR via television. [Text] [AU171530 Prague PRACE in Czech 12 Jul 83 p 3]

SFRY OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Prague, 8 Jul (CTK)--Talks between Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and Rade Pavlovic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, were held in Prague from 5 to 8 July. During the talks, they assessed current problems concerning the development of economic relations between the CSSR and the SFRY, especially in the area of goods exchange, services, and production sharing, as well as further possibilities of cooperation. Great attention was devoted to the preparation of the further development of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav economic relations in the period after 1985. On Friday, Rade Pavlovic returned home. [Text] [AU171530 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jul 83 p 2]

CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES' SESSION--The Committee of Church and Religious Figures in the CSSR in support of the Prague world assembly convened in Prague yesterday. It heard a report of delegates from a number of churches and religious societies and expressed appreciation for the contribution of the assembly to further intensifying peace activities and strengthening the unity of peace forces. The committee paid particular attention to the conclusions of the

interest group of religious circles at the Prague peace assembly and discussed a recommendation to the churches and religious societies in the CSSR on how to contribute to implementing the appeal of the world assembly for further efforts to prevent a nuclear war. [Text] [AU171530 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jul 83 p 2]

ENVOY TO MAURITANIA APPOINTED--CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Jan Zizka as Czechoslovakia's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. [Summary] [AU101511 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jul 83 p 1]

AUSTRIAN ENVOY ENDS MISSION--Heinz Weinberger, Austrian ambassador to the CSSR, has ended his tour of duty and left Czechoslovakia. [Summary] [AU101511 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jul 83 p 2]

SUDANESE ENVOY ENDS MISSION--Mubarak Uthman Rahman, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Sudan to the CSSR, has ended his tour of duty and left Czechoslovakia for good. [Summary] [AU101511 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jul 83 p 2]

PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR--A study delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Miroslav Mueller, head of a party Central Committee department, returned from the GDR on 1 July. [Summary] [AU101511 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jul 83 p 2]

LER MEETS GDR COUNTERPART--In Prague on 1 July, Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance, discussed with his GDR counterpart Ernst Hoefner "some questions of common interest in the financial sphere." [Summary] [AU101511 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jul 83 p 2]

COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA DISCUSSED--In Prague on 30 June, Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Walter Floettl, general director and chairman of the board of the Austrian Bank fuer Arbeit and Wirtschaft, who is on a working visit to the CSSR. "On the agenda were questions of the two countries' broader cooperation in the current world economic situation." [Summary] [AU101511 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jul 83 p 2]

COOPERATION WITH JORDAN DISCUSSED--On 1 July in Prague Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, discussed the possibility of expanding the cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Jordan with Ibrahim Ayyub, minister of supplies of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. [Summary] [AU101511 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jul 83 p 2]

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO ASSESSED--On 4 July in Prague Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and his visiting Mexican counterpart Ricardo Valero exchanged views on the current situation in the world, with particular emphasis on maintaining peace, and assessed the current state of and prospects of for CSSR-Mexican relations. [Summary] [AU101511 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jul 83 p 2]



USSR, CSSR HARVESTS ASSESSED--On 4 July in Prague Miroslav Toman, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, and Anatoliy Pomortsev, USSR deputy minister of agriculture, talked about the situation in agriculture in their countries and about the prospects for this year's harvest. "They also discussed new directions and more effective forms of mutual cooperation." [Summary] [AU101511 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jul 83 p 2]

BCP STUDY DELEGATION ARRIVES--A consultative group of the organizational department of the BCP Central Committee headed by Mavrudi Mavrudiev, deputy head of the department, arrived for a study visit in Prague on Monday at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. At Ruzyně Airport the guests were welcomed by Vladimir Kozic, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. [Text] [AU101511 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jul 83 p 2]

NEUROLOGISTS CONFER--A European conference of the CIANS (International Society for the Research of Higher Neurological System) began in Olomouc on Monday. It is being attended by experts from 15 European countries and from Japan and the United States. The key factor unifying various lines of research is stress and its impact on health. [Text] [AU101511 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jul 83 p 2]

NEW PORT IN BRATISLAVA--The new cargo port Palenisko on the Danube River in Bratislava went into test operation on 4 July. The next port increases the capacity of the Bratislava transloading facilities from the existing 2.25 million tons to 4.25 million tons annually. [Summary] [AU101511 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jul 83 p 2]

MINERS EXCEED PLAN--In the first 6 months of the year, the miners of the North Bohemian brown coal basin extracted 34,772,000 tons of coal, thus exceeding their planned target by 924,000 tons. [Summary] [AU101511 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 5 Jul 83 p 2]

HARVEST PROGRESS--According to the CSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food, almost 15,000 hectares of rape were mown and threshed by 4 July, which constitutes 12.7 percent of the planned task. In Slovakia by that date winter barley had been harvested on more than 15,860 hectares; 13.7 percent of the crop in that area remains to be harvested. Wheat in Slovakia has been harvested only on some 9,900 hectares thus far, which is 2.4 percent of the total area. In the Czech lands 10,700 hectares of winter barley and 2,200 hectares of wheat have been harvested. [Summary] [AU101511 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jul 83 p 1]

STORES BURN DOWN--A fire in Pritkov near Teplice has destroyed stores containing protective gear and work clothing. The damage has been estimated at Kcs1.3 million. The cause of the fire is being investigated. [Summary] [AU101511 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jul 83 p 2]

BCP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, yesterday received a BCP delegation led by Mavrudi Mavrudiev, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Organizational Department at the end of its stay in the CSSR. In a comradely discussion, they briefed each other on the two fraternal parties' experiences in political-organizational work and internal party life and assessed the development of cooperation in this area. [Text] [AU101511 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jul 83 p 2]

CSO: 2400/377

EAST BERLIN THEOLOGIAN ON PROBLEMS WITH YOUNG PACIFISTS

Hamburg DIE WELT in German 11 Jun 83 p 4

[Politics] feature article signed 'DW,' datelined Hannover/Guestrow:  
"Church Speaks of 'Difficulties' With Young Christians in the GDR"]

[Text] East Berlin General Superintendent Guenther Krusche has pleaded for a "church peace strategy" that takes "given conditions" seriously. In an interview with the Hannover NEUE PRESSE Krusche tried to find understanding for his point of view without commenting on the enforced expatriation of members of the Jena peace group.

Responding to the question whether he expected help from the West for the GDR peace movement, Krusche said in the interview: "I have problems with terminology whenever I hear the phrase: 'peace movement in the GDR.' We have no peace movement--a fact that is strongly emphasized by our own churches, too--in the sense that it finds organized articulation as a movement. When we speak of church peace activities, we think especially of people who within the church are concerned with peace on the basis of Christian motivation. It is in the nature of this matter that these people do not always express their opinions in the same way as the government does. But it is clear that in the sense of political change no variables are possible for us that will not be accepted by the government. Therefore our efforts are directed more toward presenting our ideas in discussions with government representatives."

The Protestant theologian from East Berlin warned against a "noisy elaboration of certain news items." He expressed the following opinion: "The way the media, let us say the press, handled the events in Jena has made this matter considerably more difficult for us. Because whatever is justified in this matter can be brought out in a clear, balanced discussion but no in the form of public opinion which for us follows other guidelines, in any case."

Krusche conceded that this opinion would cause him difficulties with young people. "We are therefore trying to discuss with them politically feasible variables." And in response to the question by the interviewer: "Does this not make the position of the church in the GDR appear rather close to the government?" he replied: "Extreme political points of view are basically ineffective, they confirm existing positions, they do not promote dialogue. Under certain conditions they even result in prison sentences for those involved. I venture to doubt that this is a political solution."



On Thursday, District Bishop Werner Leich of Thuringia had emphasized before the general synod of the "United Protestant-Lutheran Church in the GDR" meeting in Guestrow that the church stands behind the decisions of conscience made by individuals even if they are not members of the church. Thus the church supports the opinions..."that respect is due to anybody who refuses service in the armed forces, that the construction soldier must have the same professional opportunities as a regular member of the armed forces and that a soldier serving in the armed forces must never be urged to deny his faith in Jesus Christ."

All this seems possible because the goal of educating people for peace must not be mistaken for the intention to weaken the state. Leich added to his report: "The true strength and permanency of a country is shown in the commitment for peace on the outside and inside." Without commenting directly on military training and education within the framework of educational policies of school instruction and vocational training, Leich suggested "peace education and peace training."

In his report to the synod as its acting bishop Leich pointed out that mistrust between countries and blocs can only be reduced "if in domestic political practice enemy images are also reduced and black-white contrasts are dispensed with." He demanded quick steps toward disarmament, a convincing renunciation of the use of force as well as "the elimination of the fear of mutual threats between the power blocs."

8889

CSD: 2300/295

HUNGARY

MTI ON RECEPTION OF KADAR AT MOSCOW AIRPORT

LD182358 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jul (MTI)--The Hungarian party and governmental delegation, headed by Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, arrived in Moscow Monday afternoon to pay an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

The delegation met at Vnukovo Airport Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU CC Political Committee, the first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Talyzin, member of the CPSU CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vladimir Bazovski, member of the CPSU CC and the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

Present at the airport were several members of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the government, and senior representatives of the political and social life of the Soviet Union. The welcoming ceremony was attended by senior diplomats of the Hungarian Embassy and representatives of the Hungarian colony in Moscow.

CSO: 2500/352

## HUNGARY

### KADAR VISIT 'IMPORTANT EVENT' IN MOSCOW

LD190632 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jul (MTI)--As reported, the Hungarian party and government-al delegation, headed by Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, has arrived in Moscow. Following the welcome ceremony with military honours at the Vnukovo airport, the Hungarian delegation and their Soviet hosts drove to the Kremlin.

Muscovites, who have made preparations for the event for some days, flanked the road waving greetings to the guests. The roads leading to the Kremlin and to the residence of the Hungarian delegation were decorated by Hungarian and Soviet flags, and welcoming transparencies, which cheered the friendship of the two countries and peoples, and the cooperation of the HSWP and the CPSU, and greeted the Hungarian guests. In order to suitably greet the Hungarian delegation, Muscovites [word indistinct] represented at Vnukovo airport, and many people stood alongside the long road leading to the Kremlin, particularly in the center of the town.

The visit of the Hungarian party and governmental delegation is an important event in the Soviet capital, and in the latest history of the friendship and cooperation of the two parties, countries and peoples. The reciprocal visits of party and governmental delegations, which are the most important events of the political and diplomatic relations of socialist countries, make it possible to survey the entire system of relations and set the new tasks of cooperation. Following thorough preparations, the leaders and members of the delegations are to personally perform this highly important work.

The latest visit of a Hungarian party and governmental delegation to Moscow took place in 1974. In 1979 a Soviet delegation paid a visit to Hungary under the leadership of Leonid Brezhnev. Of course, the leaders of the two countries have regularly met each other in bilateral and multilateral meetings. In recent years Janos Kadar visited the Soviet Union several times, for instance he headed the Hungarian party delegation which attended the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and the delegation which took part in the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Union last December.

CSO: 2500/352

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER GREETED BY LAZAR ON ARRIVAL

LD292108 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Bulend Ulusu, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, arrived in Hungary this morning on an official visit at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar.

A new chapter in Hungarian-Turkish cooperation opened this morning at 1030 hours [local time] when the Turkish delegation, headed by prime minister Bulend Ulusu, arrived in Budapest. The guest was welcomed at Ferihegy airport by Gyorgy Lazar. Following the shaking of hands in welcome and the playing of the national anthems the two heads of government walked past the battalion of honor which had lined up.

The essence of the talks beginning today is to further deepen already existing good relations. It is the wish of both sides that economic cooperation between the two countries should increase and that wherever it is possible the two economies, using the methods of cooperation, should seek the ways for joint activity on third markets. Recently Turkey has acquired extremely good positions on the profitable markets of the Middle East. At the same time she has been endeavoring to alter her former economic strategy and thereby expand her contacts, changing the practice whereby the development of the Turkish economy has been determined primarily by the influence of her West European and American partners. These changes as well as the interest on both sides provide a good foundation for the development of economic and political relations between Hungary and Turkey. The visit by the prime ministers and the talks between the Turkish delegation headed by Bulend Ulusu and the Hungarian delegation headed by Georgy Lazar can provide further assistance for achieving these objectives.

CSO: 2500/352

## HUNGARY

### RUBIK DISCUSSES ESTABLISHMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Jun 83 pp 13, 14

[Interview with Erno Rubik, inventor of the Rubik Cube, by Jeno Toth, at the Industrial Arts College, date not given: "From a Good Idea to an Endowment of Seven Million"]

[Text] I met with Erno Rubik, the state prize winning inventor of the magic cube which conquered the world, at the Industrial Arts College. The 39 year old world famous inventor is also a college docent. It is true that he is at present on leave without pay, until September.

[Question] Why did you go on leave without pay?

[Answer] Because I had to admit that for a long time certain things could not be made compatible. For example, teaching and the many foreign trips.

[Question] Why did you have to travel so much?

[Answer] For various reasons. At first it was to introduce and talk about the cube. I went to America for the first time in 1980, where my invention was being shown at a game fair. Later, when the cube became popular, it was to keep things going. I took part in a number of events and international championships in connection with this. I have flown around the world a good number of times.

[Question] Who paid for it?

[Answer] In general the inviting party or the Hungarian partner. Last year, for example, when I participated in the Hungarian week at the world's fair in Knoxville, in the USA, Hungexpo paid.

[Question] How much profit has the country made from the cube?

[Answer] You will have to ask the country. A great deal in its own way. Game export increased greatly in a brief period, and it made Hungary known as a manufacturer of games.

[Question] And it made you known too.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] How much have you made on the cube?

[Answer] A lot. It was a successful product. It is a product which can be manufactured in large quantities, at a good profit.

[Question] Has interest in the magic cube lasted through booming and declining times?

[Answer] In regard to trade it peaked in 1981.

[Question] How many of them have been sold?

[Answer] Here at home about 3 million; abroad 10 or 20 million. I do not know exactly.

[Question] Your other invention, the magic snake, was not such a success?

[Answer] If there had not been the cube, but only the snake, then we would say it was successful. By Hungarian standards if 10,000 or 20,000 games are sold that is good and if it reaches 100,000 it represents a great success. The snake alone reached one million.

[Question] The idea for the magic cube was born in 1974, and it reached the market in 1977. These 3 years is a rather short time in the realization of a Hungarian invention. What is the secret of this speed?

[Answer] It is very difficult to give a precise answer. You may have seen in the television series Idea Match how long this process is in the case of a medicine, for example. Considering the field it is not certain that even the magic cube got on the market quickly. Toy manufacturing is a dynamic area so it could have gone even more quickly.

[Question] We have heard that the cube should have been patented in more countries, because lacking protection they began to manufacture it in several places and so Hungary lost significant income. In how many places does a patent actually protect the invention?

[Answer] This is not my job and I have no precise data. But this is a very complicated question because of the different legal statuses of various countries. So it is not worth it to protect everything everywhere. Because it is not enough to get the rights, they must be defended also, and this is rather difficult. It is a fact that we had a few legal cases abroad, and there were some we won too.

[Question] A few weeks ago the news about the founding of the Rubik Innovation Endowment Fund caused a great sensation. You provided 7 million forints for this purpose and the annual interest on this not small sum--about half a million forints--will serve to support the realization of inventions and ideas. Why did you sacrifice so much money?



[Answer] Partly because the material conditions for it existed and partly because I believe in a sensible circulation. I felt that a part of the income provided by the invention should go back to where the invention was born, to ideas. I know that the job of an inventor is very hard, especially in the beginning, and I would like to change this. I want to increase the chances for success. And even if the sum involved is not small it is not so large as to be enough to start manufacturing inventions. It is only enough to prove the value of an idea and find a path to those who have greater opportunities.

[Question] This is a good investment too, isn't it?

[Answer] If you think it will bring me profit you are wrong. This, like foundations in general, is not an investment for the purpose of making a profit. I gave up this money when the foundation came into being. If a supported idea makes a profit it will strengthen the endowment, but if it is not successful no one will ask the inventor for the invested money back.

[Question] How many inventors have answered your advertisement thus far?

[Answer] Thus far about 100.

[Question] You have reserved the right to decide which ideas should get support for their realization. Do you have the time and energy for this?

[Answer] This is not a job for one person and the amount of time needed will depend on the extent to which the decision is prepared. I am counting on many contributing expert opinions from the MTESZ [Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations] to the State Development Bank.

[Question] Is it not a grotesque situation that the State Development Bank, which has substantially larger sums at its disposal, should make recommendations to you for supporting some invention with 50,000 or 100,000 forints?

[Answer] No, because this is not the bank's job. The bank handles the money, and in a given case it may help out the fund or may take over the support of larger themes.

[Question] In an earlier interview you said that you did not like being a successful man, because success deprives you of time, peace and quiet.

[Answer] It is difficult to live through certain situations and pass on one's experiences. Success is both good and bad. Everyone desires success and enjoys it. The question is one of scale. Because beyond a certain point something negative comes into one's feelings too. Like a person gobbling sweets without restraint and finally becomes disgusted with them. A better example does not come to mind.

[Question] You obviously did not think a few years ago that you would be here in 1983?

[Answer] No. This did not figure among my plans. Whether I look at the magnitude or the tempo of it this success was truly swift. And what was especially pleasantly surprising was that material and moral success do not usually go together as they did in my case.

[Question] What are your plans?

[Answer] I regard the events connected with the magic cube as a sort of interlude after which I must return to my earlier activity. Such as teaching at the college, architecture, my profession and my family, for which I have had substantially less time than they deserve. Somewhere in my plans are rest and regeneration--but there is the least chance for these. As long as a person is young he thinks he cannot wear out.

[Question] How do you spend your free time--if any?

[Answer] With what I have been talking about. If I could plan it that would be my free time program. Then I would like what anyone would. Swim, sail, travel. To see the world--with the family, as a private person.

8984

CSO: 2500/316

## HUNGARY

### SANDOR GASPAR'S BOOK ON TU ROLE REVIEWED

LD091942 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest, 9 Jul (MTI)--Saturday's MAGYAR NEMZET carries a review on a recently issued book, "In the Service of the Working Class," by Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

Sandor Gaspar, the reviewer says, has been instrumental in that the Hungarian trade unions have earned international acknowledgement. In the book, analyzing the role the trade unions play under socialist conditions, Sandor Gaspar draws the conclusion that: "If the endeavours of the trade unions were confined the search of the satisfaction of demands and assumed the attitude of opposition, they would in essence turn against their own class. There can be no trade unions without adequate rights, yet they do not serve the interests of their members adequately unless they are partners in the exercise of power."

It is underlined in the review of MAGYAR NEMZET that "the author of the book considers it an important condition of progress that the Hungarian trade unions have always adjusted themselves to the changing circumstances where organizational forms and activities are concerned and have sought the best forms of the safeguarding of interests."

Sandor Gaspar stresses that democracy and discipline are not incompatible notions. In fact, they mutually presuppose each other.

The book evaluates the stratum of professionals from the standpoint of the interests of the working class, and it stresses the professionals' outstanding role in the economic work. In this context the reviewer of MAGYAR NEMZET writes: "In the current stage of development the tasks demand that increased moral and material reward should be given to useful work that produces value."

CSO: 2500/352

## HUNGARY

### BRIEFS

NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received at an introductory visit Jerzy Zielinski, PPR ambassador in Budapest. [Text] [AU171520 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jul 83 p 8]

MSZMP CC TO CONVENE--The session of the MSZMP Central Committee has been convened for 6 July. The Politburo proposes that it debates the submissions on international issues, on the further development of the electoral system, on the situation and tasks of industry and the experiences at the beginning of the year concerning the development of the national economy. [Text][LD051646 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 5 Jul 83]

AFGHAN FRONT DELEGATION--Janos Peter, deputy president of the National Assembly, received the delegation of the Afghan National Patriotic Front, which is led by First Deputy President Bareq Safi, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of the Revolutionary Council, at the Parliament on Tuesday. The deputy president of the National Assembly informed the guests about our country's foreign policy and the activity of the National Assembly. Subsequently, the delegation met with Istvan Huszar, director general of the Institute of Social Sciences of the MSZMP, who provided information on the initial experiences of socialist construction in Hungary and topical issues of social policy. [Text] [AU141530 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Jul 83 p 5]

BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION--Budapest, 11 Jul (MTI)--Monday talks began between a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Flemish wing of the Socialist Party of Belgium led by President Karel Van Miert. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, met the Belgian delegation. Ference Havasi, member of the MSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the CC, held discussions. The delegations exchanged briefs on their countries and parties, discussed topical questions of international life, ways of maintaining European peace and security, and possibilities of expanding relations between the HSWP and the Flemish Socialist Party. [Text] [LD111915 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 11 Jul 83]

KADAR'S SCHEDULED VISIT TO USSR--Budapest, 9 Jul (MTI)--Invited by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a Hungarian party and government delegation is to pay an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union in the second part of July. [Text] [LD091931 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 9 Jul 83]

YOUTH DELEGATION TO USSR--Moscow, 9 Jul (MTI)--A delegation of KISZ, the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, visited the Soviet Union July 2-9 on the invitation of Komsomol, the Leninist young communist league, and led by Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee. Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of Komsomol, met the delegation. He and Gyorgy Fejti discussed prospects for cooperation between KISZ and Komsomol and timely aims of the international youth movement. The Hungarian delegation conducted talks with leaders of the Moscow City committee of Komsomol and had a friendly discussion with the members of the board of the Soviet-Hungarian friendship society. The delegation visited the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and met Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [LD091928 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 9 Jul 83]

VISITING CUBAN MINISTER--Budapest, 8 Jul (MTI)--On Friday Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai had talks with Joel Domenech Benitez, Cuban deputy prime minister and minister of heavy industry. The Cuban politician has been invited by Jozsef Marjai. The discussion covered questions of the Hungarian-Cuba economic and technical-scientific cooperation and the state and aims of energy economy in the two countries. Present at the talks was Laszlo Kapolyi, undersecretary at the Hungarian Ministry of Industry. [Text] [LD081102 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 8 Jul 83]

CHURCH LEADERS MEET LITHUANIAN DELEGATION--A delegation of the Lithuanian Catholic Church headed by Liudas Povilonis, bishop of Kaunas, has paid a visit to Hungary. The bishops from the USSR held talks with the leaders of the Hungarian Catholic Church, including Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom. The Lithuanian Church delegation was received by State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office of Church Affairs. [Text] [LD092033 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 9 Jul 83]

ANDROPOV SPEECHES, INTERVIEWS PUBLISHED--A volume of a collection of speeches by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, entitled "For Peace, for Socialism," has been released by the printers. The volume publishes a selection of speeches and interviews made in the period from November 1982 to June 1983 and also includes an article written for the occasion of the Marx anniversary. The volume was published by the Kossuth book publishers. [Text] [AU191031 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Jul 83 p 3]



BUDAPEST PARTY TALKS WITH CRISHIN--The Budapest Party Committee delegation has held talks with Victor Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. Afterward, led by Secretary Gabor Borbely, the delegation talked with Nikol'skiy, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who gave a briefing on the Soviet capital's implementation of the last party congress' resolutions. The tasks that await the Moscow Gorkom as a result of last week's Central Committee meeting were also discussed. [Text] [LD211458 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 21 Jun 83]

NEMETH RECEIVES AKEL DELEGATION--Budapest, 27 Jun (MTI)--Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Monday met the delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL) of Cyprus, which visited Hungary June 21-27 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The delegation was headed by Stavros Konstandinu, member of the AKEL Central Committee, and secretary of the party committee of Famagusta County. The delegation held talks with Tibor Baranyai, head of department at the HSWP CC, and deputy heads of department Janos Barabas and Istvan Latos. [Text] [LD281317 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 28 Jun 83]

NEW ESTI HIRLAP EDITOR--Budapest, 30 Jun (MTI)--The retirement of Bela Kelen, member of the Budapest party committee and executive committee, from his post as editor in chief of ESTI HIRLAP, an evening political paper, has been accepted by the party committee with full recognition of his merits. Gabor Paizs, member of the Budapest party committee (?and head) of the department at the Budapest Political Committee, has been promoted to editor in chief. [Text] [LD010410 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 30 Jun 83]

CSO: 2500/352

MAGAZINE: KASIMIERZ BARZICOWSKI TO SUCCEED JARUZELSKI

Stockholm 7 DAGAR in Swedish 8 Jul 83 pp 12-14

[Article by Lars Ostberg]

[Text] The authorities have officially stated that martial law will end in Poland on 22 July; 7 DAGAR has learned that Kazimierz Barzicowski, a member of the Politburo will succeed Jaruzelski in the prime minister's post.

The state of emergency in Poland was suspended on 13 December. Martial law will definitely be ended on 22 July this year. Then apparently the party chief, General Wojciech Jaruzelski will resign as prime minister. Kazimierz Barzicowski, 55, a member of the Politburo, has been designated his successor in that post.

According to General Jaruzelski's personal advisor, Wieslaw Gornicki, the Pope's visit "facilitated and hastened" the ending of the state of emergency. General Jaruzelski has intimated earlier that he is anxious to end the martial law and he has a timetable for doing so.

It appears to be working as planned. One prerequisite was that the Pope's visit should not worsen conditions but preferably make them better. Both Warsaw and the Vatican have refrained up to now from commenting on the visit. The only thing which has come from General Jaruzelski is a statement in a newspaper in the industrial city of Kielce. In it Jaruzelski said that "despite the ideological differences we found a level of understanding in regard to the most important problems."

The most important problem is to induce the Poles to work again for their future. They won't do that without hope for a better material and ideological standard. They absolutely won't do so under a state of emergency with martial law.

The Poles feel a physical dislike towards uniformed men with weapons on the streets after all the occupations by foreign troops during their history, not least after World War II. Moreover, having a general as prime minister is an idea which does not appeal to any socialist state. On the contrary, it is a rule that the military should keep in the background.

The difficult thing for General Jaruzelski is that the martial law has been needed so long. A Polish worker who now is not at his work is considered a deserter and is punished accordingly. Without martial law there are no sanctions which put pressure on a Polish worker. Deductions from pay or the threat of dismissal do not hinder him from spontaneous demonstrations or protests to show his opposition.

Another difficult problem is that there are not many candidates for the position of prime minister. Some think they have a calling for it but these are hardly those chosen by the people. What Jaruzelski needs is a non-controversial man, a neutral person, not overly ambitious careerwise but still reliable.

Barzicowski's career is not unusual: active in his youth in the youth movement, its secretary 1956-1957, then president of the young activists in the former organization for 8 years. He has been secretary of the Central Committee, party secretary in Poznan and then secretary in the Politburo and Central Committee in Krakow. He is a member of the Politburo.

While the current deputy chief of government, Mieczyslaw Radowski, was in Gdansk and negotiated with Solidarity there, Kazimierz Barzicowski was in Szczecin and signed the agreement with Solidarity's representatives there. One of them is Stanislaw Kociolek, once party secretary in Gdansk and vice prime minister in Wladislaw Gomulka's government. Gomulka often talked about Kociolek as future prime minister.

#### 'Crime Against a State Governed by Law'

Stanislaw Kociolek participated in suppressing the striking and demonstrating workers in Gdansk in 1970. Today such memorial days are festively noted with official wreath-laying at the memorial markers erected on the initiative of Solidarity. In June the worker demonstrations there in 1976 was festively observed. On 28 June a similar ceremony took place in Poznan where more than 70 people were killed during 1956.

The memorial marker was erected on 28 June 1981 on the initiative of Solidarity. Even the Pope paid homage to the dead in Poznan. Now ceremonies took place at the initiative of PRON, the patriotic front for national rebirth. According to the official news bureau, PAP, they took place in an atmosphere of civic seriousness. The events in Poznan in 1956 were described as a demonstration of workers against "crimes against the basic rights of citizens, bureaucratic aberrations and crimes against a constitutional state."

Even if the description involves events 27 years old, it is unusually conciliatory. There are critics in the party organization who are not convinced that this conciliatory course will lead to anything. Among them is Kociolek, previously a powerful man as party secretary in Warsaw, now neutralized as ambassador to Moscow.

In Warsaw they don't want to hear about there being "fractions" within the party, hard or soft, hawks or doves. But it is conceded that naturally there are different opinions. Hence, it is important that the new prime minister does not have too pronounced views.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski will be there in the background. He is still Poland's strong man or in any case the representative of the military: army general, chairman of the Defense Council, minister of defense and party secretary.

Four Hundred Released

Martial law may end on 22 July. But it takes time to change the laws and carry out changes. July 22 is the national holiday, celebrated in memory of 22 July 1944. Then the leader of the Polish Committee for National Liberation published the manifesto in Lublin. It deals with a democratization and reconstruction of the country. Pessimistic Poles think that it can take 40 more years before the manifesto is a reality.

6893

CSO: 3650/243

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO GREECE--By presidential decree, Comrade Nicolae Ecobescu has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Hellenic Republic in lieu of Comrade Ion Brad who has been recalled to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [AU171504  
Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jul 83 p 5 AU]

CSO: 2700/267



COURT TO RULE ON 'MORAL, POLITICAL SUITABILITY'

AU171817 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 83 p 8

[Article by Ljubomir Bozinovic: "The Unsuitability of Moral, Political Suitability"]

[Excerpts] The constitutional provisions about the equality of citizens regarding their rights and obligations, about the right to work, about every citizen's accessibility to any job or function under equal conditions, about the freedom of thought and views--are well known."

It is provided that only judges of the regular courts should be selected and recalled under the conditions and according to the procedure prescribed by law, which calls for "professional ability and moral-political suitability to perform the functions of a judge and the independence of judges in making judgments." From this not very specific provision, which is an exception, it follows that the moral, political suitability condition would not have to be required for work in any given post or even for public office.

Our country has ratified several international documents with which it assumed the obligation of making no differentiation regarding the rights and obligations of citizens when employing them and also afterwards, regardless of their political views. Accordingly, political or other opinions, in themselves (except for those linked to action which threatens the security of the state) cannot be a factor influencing the equality of citizens in obtaining their right to access (under equal conditions) to any job or office in society. However, although the courts according to the Constitution are obliged to implement directly the published international agreements, practice shows that the question of moral, political suitability is still topical despite the obvious intention that it be removed from our laws as a condition of work.

Up to 2 or 3 years ago, it was a rule in the laws on education and upbringing, in laws on courts of justice, on prosecutors, attorneys, lawyers, and court experts that the employment and performance of certain matters and work tasks were conditional upon moral political suitability.... Indeed, there are fewer and fewer such conditions--and the positions adopted at a meeting of the

presidents of all the constitutional courts have contributed to this--and the number of such provisions [in laws] has been halved recently, mostly because of the inadequately described and poorly defined concept of moral, political suitability as a collection of special conditions for work, and because of the concept's frequent identification with LC membership. Changes made in the laws [now] take the view that suitability should be linked to job suitability, i.e., the contribution toward meeting the goals and tasks in a specific job and that deviations in understanding, according to which only a member of the LCY is able to work at certain jobs and tasks, are to be overcome.

The almost crucial influence of coordination bodies set up to ensure "The consistent application of class and democratic principles in cadre policy" when selection for public and management jobs is well known. The view of the Constitutional Court of Serbia about their unconstitutional behavior is also known. It seems that it would be difficult to conclude that the social accords on cadre policy are completely in conformity with the Constitution and international obligations.

Out of 310 delegates in the three chambers of the Belgrade City Assembly 286, or 92.2 percent are members of the LC, in the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, about 93 percent are among the social defense attorneys of self-management and their deputies in the SR of Serbia, there is hardly anyone who is not a party member, as though only LC members are defending and developing self-management. Let us recall the statements of Branko Mikulic on sectarian occurrences and practices which say that people should be evaluated exclusively on the basis of whether they are LC members: "Also the criteria regarding moral-political suitability has assumed an absurd, bureaucratic content and is being misused, and in some cases this is also in violation of the constitution..." [Similar statements by Marin Cetinic (1982) and Stane Dolanc (1977) are cited.]

In practice, moral-political, or ideopolitical suitability, sociopolitical activity or affirmation, and commitment to the line of the LCY Program continue to be frequently required; it is sufficiently clear that it is chiefly a matter of sectarianism and [the requirement] of subscribing to positions. Such conditions are also set in cases where there is no basis in law but only in the general self-managing document of a basic organization.

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia (the positions on moral-political suitability were adopted at an earlier meeting of the presidents of the constitutional courts) has started the proceedings to assess the constitutionality of the regulations of the Work Community of the Self-Managing Interest Community for Regional Roads in Tuzla, which calls for moral-political suitability as a condition for performing supervisory tasks in the Self-Managing Interest Community.

## MILATOVIC ON LCY ROLE, ECONOMY, FEDERAL-REPUBLICAN RELATIONS

LD171427 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG)--Although there are no specific analyses in the LCY Central Committee of the realization of the decisions of the 12th Congress, it can nevertheless be said that a step forward has been made in evolving the policy and strategy of stabilization and further development. A greater degree of unity has been attained in the operation of the economic system, and awareness of the magnitude and nature of difficulties in the economy has been increased. Accordingly there is also increased responsibility in the republics and provinces for relations in the federation and for the whole community. Ideological problems and the state of social consciousness, however, are still not a subject of sufficient concern and of the constant and deliberate policy of organized political forces. Veljko Milatovic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, gave this assessment of the realization of the congress decisions in a conversation with Milos Jevtic, chief editor of Radio Belgrade second program.

Where economic stabilization is concerned, I am not at all sure that there is general agreement and readiness to work and behave differently, Milatovic said. A pronounced and egoistic desire still exists to make a profit at another's expense and to secure authorization and monopoly for oneself by means of "one's own" state and local patriotism and also by calling upon "one's own" national interest. The euphoria of investment, joint and general consumption continues, attempts are made to substitute various tricks for labor productivity, and considerable social differences are being created through unearned income [rentijerstvo] and the like. In these conditions, he said, the problem of unemployment is, of course, one of the most difficult social issues.

The reasons for such a state of affairs lie in good part in the fact that throughout the entire period of our development the political factor was the decisive factor in economic issues. This continued Milatovic said, even after the introduction of self-management and after the decentralization of the functions of the state and the introduction of the new constitutional and political system. State-property and group-property relations were the ones which, realistically speaking, remained dominant over social-property relations.

Subjective and bureaucratic arbitrariness suspended the real interests of the working class and science and sank to the level of narrow, partial interests in a euphoric race for consumerist investment, joint, general and personal consumption.

The way out, Milatovic said, does not lie in greater or lesser centralization or strengthening the functions of the state at any level, but in far greater decentralization and in labor and its associations taking on a delicate role unrestricted by political and state barriers and borders of municipalities, republics and provinces. For this, organized action of subjective forces is needed, hence the imperative need for the League of Communists to emerge from its present contradictory position. All the more so in that there is growing awareness of the need for the League to take a more vanguard position by eschewing the identification of league organs with organs of power and managerial structures. It is becoming increasingly clear that the league cannot be a leader and champion of the development of self-management without operating primarily through the system, through and within the institutions of the political system.

League forums such as the Central Committee and its Presidium, Milatovic stressed, do of course have their own responsibilities for initiating and directing the action of the million-strong membership in resolving the most topical and most important tasks in society. It is nevertheless difficult to imagine that goals can be realized if the basic organization of the League of Communists, of the trade unions or of the Socialist Alliance is a passive participant in events and the object of manipulation by statist-bureaucratic forces. Without the ability to fight in the basic cells of society for the authentic interest of the working man and for his class and general social meaning and importance, we shall not succeed in creating policy and action from both sides--from the grassroots to the top and from the top to the grassroots.

Veljko Milatovic said it was particularly dangerous for organs of the League of Communists to come to have "their own" state, and to become the monopolistic representative of the interests of "their own" nation, "their own" commune, "their own" collective.

In answer to the question of whether the relation between the federation and the republics and provinces is specially topical today, Milatovic stressed that our constitutional solutions to relations between the republics, provinces and the federation would be problematic were it not for the fact that they rested upon the need to weaken the role of the state at all levels, by means of strengthening self-management and associated labor. Just as unitarism is the negation of the achievements of the revolution, so republican and provincial autarky, both economic and political, signifies destruction of the strategy of our revolution. Both one and the other, and anything else which merged with the pre-revolutionary Yugoslav state, could be designated as a sort of restoration or counterrevolution.

I think that after Tito's death, Milatovic said, a certain vacuum set in. Not only institutionally but also by the authority of his personality, he

carried out the most important functions which could not all be transferred by a simple and brief procedure to other organs in the federation. Some of these functions had to be transferred by non-institutional and gradual means as increased responsibility of the republics and provinces for the functioning of the federation and increased responsibility of the League of Communists as a whole for development, unity and fellowship.

The genuinely existing differences in the degree of development are regarded one-sidedly and not from a historical point of view, whereas social differences in one's own environment and one's own responsibility for the unfavorable state of affairs are hushed up or overlooked, Milatovic said, speaking about the phenomenon of nationalism among the young generation. In addition, errors and mistaken views appear in the ranks of young people, and some young people come by the illusion that their position or employment prospects would be more favorably resolved by autarkic means, and thereby by nationalistic means. I nevertheless see no reason, Milatovic said, why the present generations should not be worthy followers of previous generations. The question arises only of whether we have given the present generations the same chance as the preceding ones. Everyone asserts himself by deeds as an individual and as a generation. Have we created the same conditions, or more or less the same for the present generations of young people to enable them to show their worth by productive and creative labor?

Asked to evaluate the implementation of the platform on Kosovo, Veljko Milatovic said that the LCY Central Committee would probably give its verdict on this in the autumn, but that one can already say today that a number of positive results have been achieved in implementing the platform, primarily thanks to the commitment of subjective forces in Kosovo itself. However, he added, the problem of emigration of the non-Albanian population, first and foremost Serbs and Montenegrins, along with the problem of employing the large number of jobless, continues to remain the most difficult issues in implementing the platform.

CSO: 2800/379



YUGOSLAVIA

KOSOVO LC REPORT ON ACTIVITY SINCE 1981

AU151842 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jul 83 p 3

[Report by M.A.]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 7 Jun--At its session today the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo will assess the activity of the LC of Kosovo on implementing the political platform for the LCY activity in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, and togetherness in Kosovo.

The material which has been prepared as early as in March this year in seven chapters deals in a many-sided and all-embracing manner with the activity of the LC and other sociopolitical organizations in implementing the tasks emanating from the platform which the LCY Central Committee adopted after the counterrevolutionary demonstrations of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo in 1981.

In assessing the 2-year activity on implementing the tasks contained in the platform, it is said that in that period the basic organizations of the LC worked in a more organized manner, but it is also pointed out that a certain passivity and slackening of activity continue to be noted among a number of basic organizations.

The nationalist forces, it is said further in the material, still have a considerable influence in the individual educational and scientific institutions, as well as in certain other circles. These forces do not operate overtly, but they are feverishly struggling to preserve their positions. They are working in a perfidious way on blocking and isolating those sound forces which more boldly work on dealing with problems and which demand a change of the situation and relations in these circles.

A significant place in the material is given to the ideopolitical differentiation about which it is said that it had yielded significant results in settling accounts with certain members of the LC. This differentiation, as is concluded, has positively reflected on the unity of the LC of Kosovo. This process has been intensified in many circles and does not boil down only on a verbal condemnation of nationalism and irredentism, but demands of communists an active engagement in the struggle against the ideological positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as against any other nationalisms.

The support, understanding, and active involvement of communists, the workers class, and other progressive forces of our entire country and the SR of Serbia has been of great importance for the sociopolitical action in Kosovo. The conviction has strengthened among the communists and other progressive forces in Kosovo that they are not alone in the difficult and complex struggle which they are waging, and that they enjoy the support, assistance, and the full confidence of our broader community.

The material, which is entitled "The Assessment of the LC of Kosovo Activity on Implementing the Political Platform for the LCY Action in Developing Socialist Self-Management, Brotherhood and Unity, and Togetherness in Kosovo" assesses in detail the activity of the LC of Kosovo in implementing the tasks in the development of intranational relations, in education, science, and cultural activity, in the field of information, in the development of socio-economic relations, in the all-people's defense and social self-protection in implementing the positions on Yugoslav-Albanian relations.

[The following passage within slantlines appears boxed within the body of the report and is published in boldface]

/Admitted

/Since the counterrevolutionary events, 8,444 new members were admitted to the LC in Kosovo, and this is less by half than the number of admissions before 1981. Last year alone, 1,914 basic organizations of the LC, or 58.22 percent of the total number of the basic organizations of the LC in Kosovo, admitted no new members. This indifference to strengthening the ranks of the LC can hardly be justified with anything else but with intensified criteria for admission. What is involved is, obviously, indifference, opportunism, sectarianism, careerism and other "isms."

/Expelled

/In 1981, 787 members were expelled from the LC in Kosovo, while in 1982, 257 members were expelled, of whom 123 were educational, cultural and scientific workers, 99 were workers direct producers [as printed], and 32 were administrative workers. As regards the national structure, 309 were Albanians, 47 Serbs, 9 Montenegrins, and so forth.

/At the Kosovo University, 10 teachers were expelled from the LCY, 15 were given various ideopolitical measures. Seven teachers have been removed from the teaching process, while 6 persons were criminally punished for open hostile activity and for supporting the demonstrations. These last persons were from the ranks of teachers and associates of the university./

CSO: 2800/385

## YUGOSLAVIA

### ALBANIAN NATIONALISM IN MACEDONIAN SCHOOLS; DATA ON LC ACTION

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jun 83 pp 3-4

[Excerpt] The council of the Macedonian assembly today adopted conclusions in a review of the activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in this republic. The assessment was made that, although the area of such action had been narrowed and the security situation considerably improved, Albanian nationalism and irredentism continue to be manifested in various forms of illegal action, aimed against brotherhood and unity, equality and togetherness of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The council of the assembly said that Albanian nationalists and irredentists, in their hostile action, have influenced and exerted pressure on the younger generation, especially school students, so that divisions have arisen on a nationalist basis in a large number of elementary and secondary schools in which instruction is given in Macedonian and in Albania.

Although [Albanian] nationalist and reactionary aggressiveness has been neutralized, it has not been uprooted, as a result of the fact that the enemy is changing tactics, acting more covertly and perfidiously, and because in certain areas party organizations and other socialist forces have not done any more than make declarations and wait for the necessary action from state organs; so ideological-political differentiation is just beginning, as is the taking of self-management measures against individuals who have acted openly or covertly [in a hostile way]. In some schools (in Kumanovo, Skopje, Debar and Tetovo) LC members are not yet openly fighting with Albanian nationalism and irredentism. In these schools the communists are generally minimizing or failing to make clear the danger of Albanian nationalism. There is inadequate work with youth, resistance to learning Macedonian, and a lack of [Macedonian] teachers and textbooks. There are still examples of abuse in regard to inscriptions, flags and there is still pressure from Albanian nationalists...on Macedonians, Muslims, Turks and Romanies in regard to their national feelings and free declaration of their nationality. In some opstinas the Turkish schools have been left without pupils.

During 1981 and 1982 a total of 191 ideological-political measures were taken against nationalist-irredentist or nationalist actions in the LC of Macedonia: 25 warnings (to 20 Albanians and 5 Macedonians), 30 final warnings (to 26

Albanians, 3 Macedonians, 1 Turk), 136 expulsions from the LC (114 Albanians, 16 Macedonians, 5 Turks, and 1 of another nationality). Following the counter-revolutionary events in Kosovo, requests were made to prosecute 250 people for legal infractions (most of these related to participation in the enemy demonstrations in Kosovo) and to prosecute 50 persons for criminal action (most for illegal organizing of enemy actions and spreading hostile propaganda).

CSO: 2800/377

LC DISCUSSION ON INCREASED ANTI-COMMUNISM IN WORLD POLITICS

[Editorial Report] On 30 May the editorial board of KOMUNIST, weekly organ of the LCY, sponsored a round-table discussion on "the causes, forms, and strategy of anti-communist and anti-progressive tendencies today." The 24 June 1983 issue of KOMUNIST reported on page 15 that participants included Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY CC Presidium, Milos Minic and Aleksandar Grlickov, members of the LCY CC; as well as university professors Branko Pribicevic and Gavro Altman; Petar Boskovic, editor of the Titograd paper POBJEDA; and five or six other political scientists, journalists, etc.

No comments by Dragosavac, Grlickov, or several others have been published but the above issue of KOMUNIST (page 15) reported the following (excerpted) statements by Milos Minic:

"Anti-communism is beginning to revive with the renewed sharpening of international relations and tensions, with the constant increase in rivalry and competition in military power and political influence of the big powers...and of military-political blocs..., a renewal of the atmosphere similar to that from the time of the cold war.... It first of all appeared in the campaign for human rights in some Western countries and moved over to open anti-communism after the coming of President Reagan to power in the United States....

"Anti-communism does not serve world peace and security, but rather the tendencies and forces which are pushing the world toward the dangers of nuclear war.

"...There is no campaign against socialism and communism today which does not pull the question of human rights into first place. Western propaganda succeeds in developing a broad campaign against socialism and communism because of human rights.... In the center of attack, of course, are the Warsaw Pact countries and their systems of state socialism.

"This campaign has not gotten the attention and reaction it deserves, also in our country, until quite late. Almost all reaction has been defensive and has not had much influence, especially not on the West.

It is a very serious mistake of the communist movement that it has not worked out a general strategy in the struggle for human rights."



"...Some components of anti-communism dictate that anti-communist forces have an interest in discrediting socialism also in Yugoslavia...., in changing the system of socialist self-management,...in restoring bourgeois democracy. These goals direct the forces of anti-communism to support and help anti-socialist and oppositional forces of all kinds in Yugoslavia and anti-communist and anti-Yugoslav emigres committed...to destabilizing Yugoslavia. Numerous intelligence services of other countries are also engaged in the same work...."

In a further report of the discussion, the 1 July 1983 issue of KOMUNIST (page 18) publishes statements by Gavro Altman on the "strengthening of conservatism in American policy" (page 18) and an article by Petar Boskovic (page 19) on the "causes of the 'crusade' against communists". Boskovic says: "For President Reagan every 'Communist Party' bases its view of the world in the inevitable downfall of capitalism, from which it follows that the policy of every country which is based on communist ideology, regardless of differences and peculiarities, is originally linked to the Soviet model, and is accordingly aggressive and expansionist." He describes President Reagan's June 1981 speech in London as representing the "platform of the anti-communist offensive" and says, "It is necessary to follow and assess these and other significant occurrences and processes to understand more clearly the position of our country with all its special characteristics. One should see what all is to be understood under the appearance of [the term] "third Yugoslavia" which has recently been heard. One thing is entirely clear and that is that the powerful American machine has acquired a basic orientation for an extended period of time, regardless of possible changes [which may take place] in the White House next year, which I personally do not believe [will take place]."

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DEFENDERS OF TEACHER SOKLIC CRITICIZED

Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jul 83 p 9

[Article by Dzevad Tasic: "Advocates of Darkness"]

[Text] Some of the discussions of the freedoms related to creativity in our country are obviously losing more and more the sense of a sincere intention to develop a dialogue about everything essential which would figure as a function of the further development of the relations of socialist self-management in culture, science, education, the conduct of economic activity and all other forms of life and work in which new values are created. On the contrary, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the desire is by raising the question of the freedom of creativity and indeed of human freedoms and the former in our society in general is to show that at the very least they are threatened or even that they do not exist at all.

Those who have initiated these discussions have as a practical matter thereby brought the dialogue, which supposedly they fervently desire and advocate in society, up to the wall of pointlessness. After all, if the relation of socialist self-management is proclaimed a priori an "empire of unfreedom" and as such is suspended in advance, what room is there, then, for dialogue?

The most widely differing pretexts are used in all of this to "raise a voice against unfreedoms," including those which by their very content and character constitute an abuse of freedom in general and of the freedom of creativity in particular, from the viewpoint, of course, of the values of this particular kind of socialist self-governing society. Their obvious, direct and very open purpose here is not to show their reluctance to acknowledge those values, but, on the contrary, to attempt to place ahead of them certain other "higher" values which these self-styled freedom-lovers in their shortsightedness, ignorance or deliberate intention "see" in the bourgeois democracy of the West European type or the values of so-called real socialism.

A "Freedom-Lover" With the Temperament of a Boar

One of the recent examples of this kind is the submittal of a petition or, more precisely, "the demand of a group of individuals" for the release of Milan Soklic, teacher of philosophy and sociology, whom the District Court in Tuzla sentenced to 5 years in prison on 19 May 1983. The signers of this

petition have written among other things to the Presidency of SR [Socialist Republic] Bosnia-Herzegovina: "We are convinced that the words with which the accused were charged are not crimes, we demand that you use your high authority to have Milan Soklic immediately released and criminal proceedings against him dismissed. We feel," the petition states further on, "that in this way you will most convincingly contest Soklic's alleged assertion that 'in our country, especially in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the prevailing system is that of the firm hand, which does not allow human freedoms.'"

That is what Soklic's "defenders" and saviors say.

They feel that "the words with which the accused are charged are not crimes." But do they even know what they were or the basis of the charges against the accused Soklic, who until yesterday was teaching Marxism and socialist self-management in Tuzla?

By the way, here are some facts which were communicated even during the trial in Tuzla.

M. Soklic, the teacher who "should be defended in the name of freedom," is among other things the author of a piece of prose entitled "Introduction to Pork" in which he says among other things that "Tuzla is a city of boars judging by the physiognomy of its population one notes," and then he asserts with extreme irony and provocativeness that one of the slogans of that city is "Suppress Culture Wherever It Appears, Since It Threatens the Rule of Swine." Soklic goes on to say that "in the city of swine there are scales on which all the inhabitants are weighed every year, and the boar who weighs the most will become the leader," since "the law in the city of boars is to protect swine, not people."

That, then, is the "portrayal" of Tuzla, the city of workers who mine ore and salt and that is the "portrayal" of self-management and life in it. But in his "unpublished" drama "To the Glory of Albion" the same teacher calls Bosnians "double dealers" and says of them that they are "prostitutes by nature." In another piece entitled "The Fall of Bosnia" he will add to this "vision" of his certain other "characteristics" of Bosnians, portraying them as bribable, fickle and unreliable people "prepared to grant even their own freedom for brandy." What insolent insult to the tens and hundreds of thousands of those who gave everything, including their own lives, for freedom!

The following should also be added to the facts: as a secondary schoolteacher M. Soklic was ironic in front of the students about the speech of children of Muslim nationality, organized a (unauthorized, of course) survey of the pupils out of a desire to obtain data on the intellectual level of children of differing nationalities. The teacher, then, applied the methods of race theory and ethnic segregation.

Evil in Both Word and Deed

Operating with those of like mind, among whom he was the most demonstrative, striving to "set the tone" of their nefarious activity, Soklic supplemented

the intention which he pursued among his pupils with assertions that "the ethnic identity of Muslims should not be acknowledged," that they are an "artificial creation, since they never existed in history, nor did they have culture and other values by which they might be identified as a nationality, and they are now trying by spreading pan-Islamic ideas to capture all the positions in SR Bosnia-Hercegovina and to proclaim it a green republic." He is also responsible for words to the effect that "the Muslims are making life difficult for the Serbs and Croats" in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

If that is not the most sinister nationalism and does not amount to undermining brotherhood and unity--then it is difficult to say what it is. Finally, we should add to all this the fact that Soklic operated in an organized way to realize his nationalistic and anarcholiberalistic ideas and conceptions, and did not only and exclusively speak, and together with a handful of his ilk he attempted, and to some extent even succeeded, to infiltrate the pupils and university students and young workers, attempting to recruit them for his cause, displaying at the same time an undisguised interest in the possibility of taking over positions in certain of the media.

Are the signers of that petition aware of what and whom they are defending? That is, do they think that they are defending freedom when they are defending nationalism, attempts to shatter our brotherhood and unity, self-management, our independence and nonalignment? After all, that is what it is about, an altogether concrete hostile activity, and not the spinning of theories about freedom of creativity or anything else.

This kind of deliberate and basically hostile dirty work--as was in fact proven in the court--was aimed from the outset at opposing wherever possible all the values of our revolution, especially the policy and role of the League of Communists in our society.

Is this known to those who "came to the defense" of M. Soklic by placing their signatures on white paper?

We assume that they do know this. Few people decide on such a serious act without knowing at least the basic facts. But if one examines the list of those who signed the petition, the matter becomes much clearer: they include among others Vojislav Seselj and a handful of his ilk and it was also signed by declared anarcholiberalists and nationalists from certain other of our centers. They also include "freedom-lovers" who have already made themselves known, who have "raised their voice" in certain other similar cases, in connection with the trial of G. Djogo, for example.

The signers do not include those who mine ore and salt in Tuzla, nor workers in the power industry from the thermal electric plant, nor chemical workers from the HAK [chemical combine]....

This in and of itself says a great deal.

Neither in this nor in any other way have they come out in favor of Soklic and people like him.

On the contrary, both Soklic's nationalistic and anarcholiberalistic activity, and the Muslim nationalism displayed a bit earlier, Croat nationalism and any other nationalism have simply shattered against the firm resistance and determination never in any way in doubt, and the crystal-clear proletarian and communist commitment of the working class of the Tuzla basin.

It is quite clear what kind of freedoms and freedom for whom Soklic and those who think like him are advocating.

The question remains: Is their opinion and conviction shared by those who signed these papers whose purpose is to exert pressure on the official authorities of the constitutional order--obviously bypassing self-management?

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